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Agenda item 77 (a)
Oceans and the law of the sea: oceans and the law of the sea

Letter dated 26 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a diplomatic note dated 21 December 2017 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (see annex), with reference to the latter's diplomatic note dated 17 October 2017 (see A/72/552, annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 77 (a).

(*Signed*) **Nguyen** Phuong Nga
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations

18-01392 (E) 060218

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Annex to the letter dated 26 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and with reference to the Latter's diplomatic note No. 81(2017) dated 17 October 2017, has to reject all unfounded positions, arguments and allegations as stated in the above-mentioned diplomatic note and affirm Viet Nam's consistent position as follows:

1. Viet Nam has sufficient historical evidence and legal basis to affirm its sovereignty over the Hoang Sa (Paracel) and Truong Sa (Spratly) archipelagos. Historical facts show that Viet Nam is the first country to occupy the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos in an effective, explicit and peaceful manner and establish her title of sovereignty over the two archipelagos since they were terra nullius. China's official historical and geographical documents also clearly indicate that by the beginning of the 20th century, China's successive dynasties had never made any sovereignty claims over the two archipelagos, and Hainan island is the southernmost territory of China. As a coastal state in the East Sea (South China Sea) and a state party to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Viet Nam is fully entitled to the sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction in all its maritime zones as established in accordance with and under the regimes of the Convention.

Viet Nam therefore resolutely rejects China's sovereignty claim over Viet Nam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos and "the adjacent waters" of the two archipelagos, its claims to sovereign rights and jurisdiction over "the relevant waters as well as the sea bed and subsoil thereof", and any claims of China based on the "dotted line" that China circulated for the first time at the United Nations in May 2009. International law has already given a clear answer to China's maritime claims based on the "dotted line". Viet Nam requests China to respect and fully fulfil its international legal obligations as a state party to the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

2. China's deliberate reference to some related documents, statements and publications, including the 1958 letter by late Premier Pham Van Dong, in its argument with Viet Nam about sovereignty issues accords neither with historical facts and contexts of the 1954–1975 period nor with the principles of interpretation of international law and jurisprudence. In that historical period, Viet Nam was in a state of division. It was under the authority of the Republic of Viet Nam to conduct activities to affirm and protect Viet Nam's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos. As consistently emphasized time and again by Viet Nam, the 1958 letter of the late Premier of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam denotes only one thing that is the support in principle for China's expansion of the breadth of its territorial sea and expresses no opinion whatsoever about the issue of sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos. China's interpretation goes against the statement made by Chinese leaders in September 1975 according to which China acknowledges "the existence of disputes between the two countries" over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos and "this issue needs to be solved by the two countries in the future" (see the attached diplomatic note No. 52/HC-2016 dated 05 February 2016 of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations to the Permanent Missions of Member States to the United Nations).

3. In 1974 and 1988 respectively, China used force to occupy the entire Hoang Sa archipelago and several features of the Truong Sa archipelago of Viet Nam. The use of force by China in the East Sea in 1974 and 1988 not only seriously

infringed upon Viet Nam's sovereignty but also went against the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter banning the use and the threat of use of force in solving disputes and differences in international relations, especially disputes over territorial sovereignty. That China's occupation by force can never bring about any lawful title of sovereignty to China. The aforesaid acts of using force by China were not only rejected by other countries but also a noted historical fact. China's unfounded accusations against Viet Nam's legitimate acts to protect its territorial sovereignty are unacceptable and cannot change this historical fact.

4. China's conduct of a series of military trainings in the area of Hoang Sa archipelago and the introduction of the "Nanhai Zhimeng Cruise Liner" not only gravely violated Viet Nam's sovereignty but also posed a threat to peace, stability, security, safety and the freedom of navigation and overflight, aggravated and further complicated the existing disputes, not conducive to the peaceful settlement of disputes between the two countries. Viet Nam sternly opposes and demands China not to repeat such activities.

5. China's documents issued on 12 and 13 July 2016 contain many contents which violate Viet Nam's sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction in the East Sea. Viet Nam's reconfirmation and circulation of its consistent position at the United Nations to protect its lawful and legitimate rights and interests in the East Sea is completely normal and reflects the right and responsibility of a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations. Viet Nam requests China to respect Viet Nam's territorial sovereignty, lawful and legitimate rights and interests in the East Sea.

6. Viet Nam once again affirms that Viet Nam will resolutely and firmly protect its territorial sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagos as well as all legal rights and interests of Viet Nam over its maritime zones in the East Sea by peaceful means in conformity with international law (Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations). Viet Nam also asserts that Viet Nam will make joint efforts with China, other ASEAN member states and the international community to address at best disagreements at sea, settle related disputes in the East Sea through peaceful means, maintain peace, stability, security, safety and freedom of navigation and overflight in the East Sea, fully respect diplomatic and legal processes, uphold and observe relevant provisions of international law, especially the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; strictly and fully implement the 2002 Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and the 2011 Viet Nam-China Agreement on the Basic Principles Guiding the Settlement of Maritime Issues; undertake positive and useful actions to incessantly develop and further contribute to the comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership between the two countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ha Noi, 21 December 2017

Enclosure I

Diplomatic note dated 5 February 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations and copied to the Permanent Missions of other Member States to the United Nations

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations and, with reference to Note Verbale No. CML/1/2016 dated 8 January 2016 of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, has the honor to state the Vietnamese position as follows:

Viet Nam has ample historical evidence and legal basis to assert its indisputable sovereignty over Hoang Sa (Paracel) Archipelago and Truong Sa (Spratly) Archipelago, its sovereign rights and jurisdiction within its exclusive economic zone and continental shelf in the East Sea (South China Sea) as established in accordance with international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

Viet Nam rejects resolutely and completely the erroneous statement made in China's Note Verbale No. CML/1/2016 with regard to the issues of the sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes and the so-called adjacent waters. China's claim to sovereignty over these archipelagoes has absolutely no basis, be it historical or legal, and has never been recognized in any international instruments, including the 1943 Cairo Declaration and the 1945 Potsdam Proclamation. To the contrary, such a claim was rejected by an absolute majority of states participating in the 1945 San Francisco Peace Conference. China's construction of artificial islands and facilities on maritime features belonging to Viet Nam's Truong Sa Archipelago has seriously violated Viet Nam's sovereignty over this archipelago and international law, and runs counter to the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) as well as the Viet Nam-China Agreement on the basic principles guiding the settlement of maritime issues.

The historical truth is that it was only China who resorted to the use of force to illegally occupy Hoang Sa Archipelago and some features in Truong Sa Archipelago of Viet Nam, in serious violation of the international law principle of prohibition of the threat or use of force in international relations as enshrined under the United Nations Charter.

Viet Nam has neither recognized nor acquiesced in any claim of China with regard to Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes or any other of China's illegal claims based on the so-called "dotted line". Viet Nam once again demands that China respect the historical truth, honour the words of its High-level Leader in September 1975, which explicitly acknowledged the existence of disputes between Viet Nam and China over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes (see the attached Annex), strictly comply with the Viet Nam-China Agreement on the basic principles guiding the settlement of maritime issues, settle the disputes between two countries in the East Sea by peaceful means in accordance with international law and the United Nations Charter, and make positive and practical contribution to maintaining peace and stability in the East Sea.

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations the assurances of its highest considerations.

New York, 5 February 2016

Enclosure II

Excerpt from *Beijing Review*, No. 34 (24 August 1979), page 26

In its August 7 statement, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry deliberately distorted what Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said in his talk with Le Duan, First Secretary of the Vietnamese Workers' Party, on September 24, 1975. The statement says: "Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping admitted that there were disputes between the two parties on the Hoangsa [China's Xisha Islands] and Truongsa [China's Nansha Islands] Islands, and that the two parties would lay heads together for a settlement."

What Vice-Premier Deng told Le Duan was this: "Disputes existed between us over the Xisha and Nansha island groups. The position of each party is clear on this issue. Our position is that we have adequate evidence to prove that both Xisha and Nansha have belonged to China since ancient times. Internationally, there is information to show that at least a majority of the countries of the world recognize this fact. We may discuss this question in the future."

What Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping emphasized is that Xisha and Nansha have been Chinese territory since ancient times and that a discussion with Viet Nam was necessary in view of the occupation of some of China's Nansha Islands by the Vietnamese authorities.

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Security Council

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Identical letters dated 28 December 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of November 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Hasan **Abbas**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-00262 (E) 160118 240118

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Annex to the identical letters dated 28 December 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed in November 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 November	—	Opposite the town of Blida, Israeli enemy forces used a trench digger to clear brush near point BP28. As they carried out this work, the trench digger's boom breached the technical fence and the Blue Line, extending towards Lebanese territory over an area approximately 7 metres deep and 4 metres wide.
8 November	1315	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, on the outskirts of the town opposite Birkat al-Naqqar where the Israeli enemy soldiers were abducted in 2000 during a resistance operation, some 50 civilian family members and relatives of those soldiers arrived in a bus in order to commemorate the anniversary of the abduction. They were accompanied by three Hummer vehicles and several soldiers, who took up combat positions along the perimeter of the area. Meanwhile, four Merkava tanks were deployed on the hills opposite the location. At 1430 hours, everyone left and headed to occupied territory.
10 November	1100	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Shaykh Abbad point, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle arrived. Three soldiers disembarked while those who remained inside pointed the machine gun mounted on the vehicle towards Lebanese territory. At 1115 hours, they left and headed towards occupied territory.
	1150	Outside of the town of Shab'a, in the district of Jabal al-Shahal, Khallah al-Wasi'ah, as the herder As'ad Hamdan was tending to a herd of livestock, an Israeli enemy patrol crossed some 50 metres beyond the line of withdrawal (the portion of the Blue Line to which a claim is maintained in that area) and attempted unsuccessfully to abduct the herder, who fled with his herd toward the town of Shab'a. The enemy patrol fired their weapons in the air but did not injure anyone.
	1310	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, opposite Birkat Ba'tha'il, a six-person Israeli enemy foot patrol fired shots into the air.
11 November	1105	An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Defender vehicle and a Humvee vehicle arrived opposite the town of Blida. Six soldiers disembarked from the vehicles and pointed their weapons towards the personnel of the Lebanese army Bi'r Shu'ayb checkpoint. They left in the direction of occupied territory at 1215 hours.
	1300	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite point BP82 and the town of Blida, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and two Defender vehicles threatened a Lebanese army patrol that was on the outskirts of the town of Blida, inside Lebanese territory. The enemy patrol told the Lebanese army patrol personnel that they must leave the area and that if they failed to do so, the enemy patrol would fire smoke bombs at them. When the Lebanese patrol ignored those orders, the enemy patrol fired three smoke bombs, two of which fell in Lebanese

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
		territory and the other in occupied Palestinian territory, between the technical fence and the Blue Line. Two soldiers who experienced difficulty in breathing as a result of smoke inhalation were transported to Mays al-Jabal Hospital, where they were treated and then discharged. The enemy patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1430 hours.
12 November	1015	As the herder Isma'il Zahrah was tending to a herd of livestock in the Bastra Farm on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba, near the location of the concrete blocks that were placed along the entrance to the occupied Shab'a Farms, a three-person enemy patrol crossed some 25 metres past the line of withdrawal (the portion of the Blue Line to which a claim is maintained in that area) and attempted unsuccessfully to abduct him. The herder fled with his herd towards the town of Kafr Shuba. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1025 hours.
13 November	1450	As the civilian As'ad Hamdan was tending to a herd of livestock on the outskirts of Shab'a town, in Shahal, Khallat al-Wasi'ah locality, near the line of withdrawal (the portion of the Blue Line to which a claim is maintained in that area), an Israeli enemy foot patrol fired at him from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, but they failed to hit him.
20 November	0800	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b, Israeli enemy forces, accompanied by an enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and 10 soldiers, used two trench diggers and a D9 bulldozer to clear brush and trees between points B30 and B30 (1). In the course of this work, the enemy forces crossed the technical fence but did not breach the Blue Line. Another patrol, comprising a Defender vehicle, arrived at the location. Three soldiers disembarked from the vehicle, crossed the technical fence and pointed their weapons at Lebanese army personnel, who were inside Lebanese territory, startling them. The patrol and vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory at 1645 hours.
	0830	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b, Israeli enemy forces, accompanied by two Hummer vehicles, used two trench diggers to clear brush and trees between points B30 and B30 (1). In the course of this work, the trench digger crossed the technical fence and breached the Blue Line, extending itself towards Lebanese territory over an area approximately 10 metres deep and 1 to 4 metres wide. At 1630 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work and the vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory.
22 November	0800	As Israeli enemy forces were clearing brush and trees between points B30 and B30 (1) inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b, an enemy patrol comprising a Defender vehicle arrived. Four soldiers disembarked and took up combat positions, and one of the soldiers pointed his weapon at a Lebanese army patrol that was on the other side.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
23 November	0800	As Israeli enemy forces were clearing brush and trees between points B30 and B30 (1) inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Ayta al-Sha'b, an enemy patrol comprising a Defender vehicle arrived. Four soldiers disembarked and took up combat positions, and one of the soldiers pointed his weapon at a Lebanese army patrol that was on the other side.
26 November	1600	Several Israeli enemy soldiers directed vulgar language and obscene gestures at some civilians who were taking photographs at the Panorama point on the Lebanese-Palestinian border. They left in the direction of occupied territory at 1615 hours.
27 November	0730	Opposite the towns of Ramya and Ayta al-Sha'b and points BP11-2 and B30, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising three trench diggers and four personnel, accompanied by three Hummer vehicles and 20 soldiers, crossed the technical fence from inside occupied Palestinian territory and cleared some brush and trees and reconnoitered the area. In the course of this work, one of the trench diggers pushed three boulders towards Lebanese territory and crossed the Blue Line, coming to a halt in a parcel of land belonging to the civilian Musa Surur. At 1600 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work and the patrol and the vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory.
29 November	1135	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, at the Ayta al-Sha'b west position, a 10-person Israeli enemy patrol installed a piece of camouflage netting three metres long and two metres wide. One of the soldiers pointed his weapon at personnel manning the Fifth Infantry Brigade position at Ruwaysat al-Hadab. Those personnel responded by taking up combat positions. The enemy patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1325 hours.
30 November	1238	As municipal workers were building a farm road near the line of withdrawal on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba, Azrayin district, a three-person enemy patrol crossed some 50 metres past the line of withdrawal (the portion of the Blue Line to which a claim is maintained in that area) and observed and photographed the municipal workers in the presence of a patrol from the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. They left in the direction of occupied territory at 1300 hours.
	1445	Israeli enemy soldiers directed vulgar language and obscene gestures at some civilians who were taking photographs at the Panorama point on the Lebanon-occupied Palestine border. The patrol left in the direction of occupied territory at 1510 hours.

Sea violations committed in November 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 November	0946	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
5 November	0525	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0745	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 120 metres. A crew member of the above-mentioned launch released an explosive charge near the second buoy and spoke in Hebrew over loudspeakers, directing insults and threats at a Lebanese fishing vessel that was inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 November	2124	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 10 seconds.
7 November	0517	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
8 November	1642	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 150 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1730	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1739	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of three minutes.
	1740	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1800	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute and released an explosive charge.
	1800	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 November	1737	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
10 November	0100	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 20 seconds.
	0200	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0240	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 20 seconds.
	0255	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
11 November	1150	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 220 metres over a two-minute period before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
12 November	0825	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 300 metres over a two-minute period before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0923 hours, the launch violated the boundary again for a seven-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 450 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
13 November	1658	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 150 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
14 November	0640	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an 11-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 300 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0923 hours, the launch violated the boundary again for a 13-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 335 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0758 hours, the launch violated the boundary once again for a two-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 225 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0900 hours, the violated the boundary yet again for a two-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1055	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a nine-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
15 November	0646	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 295 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
16 November	0728	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0745 hours, the launch violated the boundary again for a 12-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1043 hours, the launch violated the boundary yet again for a four-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 335 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1552	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 November	0005 0010	Inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of an Israeli enemy military launched three flare shells over Lebanese territorial waters.
	0440	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 10 minutes.
	0445	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of 30 seconds.

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	0447	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a period of one minute.
	0510	From inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds and released an explosive charge.
	0750	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 445 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1555	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 November	0513	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 295 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0515 hours, inside Palestinian territorial waters, the crew of the above-mentioned Israeli enemy military vessel launched a flare shell over Lebanese territorial waters and sounded warning sirens for a 15-second period. At 0518 hours, the launch violated the boundary again for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 275 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0747 hours, that launch violated the boundary yet again for a 10-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 220 metres. It then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
20 November	1145	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
24 November	0527	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 13-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0700 hours, it violated the boundary again for a two-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 60 metres. It also released an explosive charge in Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0742 hours, it violated the boundary yet again, for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 70 metres. It also released an explosive charge in Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
25 November	1055	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 370 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 November	0825	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 30-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 590 metres. In that time, warning sirens were sounded for a 10-second period and announcements were made in Hebrew. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1123	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 90 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1135	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 13-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 240 metres while towing the so-called tenth buoy. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1252	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding on its way for some 295 metres. At 1305 hours, another launch violated the above-mentioned boundary. They proceeded to install a new buoy to the north of the buoy that had been towed some 425 metres. At 1317 hours, both launches left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1322	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 29-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 275 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1350	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a nine-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 275 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 November	1512	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
28 November	0324	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1620	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 225 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2100	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 150 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 November	1139	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 255 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1203	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 23-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 740 metres while towing the so-called tenth buoy. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1223	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, proceeding on its way for some 240 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations committed in November 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 November	0830	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They headed north and then circled over Jubayl, the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0950 hours over Alma al Sha'b.
	0845	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 2030 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They headed north as far as Tripoli and then circled over the Western Bekaa, the North and the South before leaving at 1345 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 2145 hours over Rumaysh.
	2020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving on 2 November 2017 at 1040 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2055	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering from over the sea off Tyre. They headed north towards the capital, Beirut, then to the north-east as far as the Irz area, then west as far as the Batrun area and then south. They disappeared from radar screens at 2115 hours. At 2130 hours, the sound of several explosions inside Syrian territory was heard as hostile warplanes attacked Syrian army sites in the Hisya' area, Homs governorate.
	2105	Four Israeli reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and headed east as far as Baalbek. They disappeared from radar screens at 2120 hours.
2 November	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South, Zahlah, Matn and Ba'abda before leaving at 2145 hours over Naqurah.
	1430	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun and heading north. They left at 1440 hours over the sea to the west of Tripoli, heading towards Turkey.
	1505	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They headed north, reaching the sea to the west Shikka before leaving at 1525 hours over the sea to the west of Naqurah.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving on 3 November 2017 at 0140 hours over Rumaysh.
3 November	0125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It headed north, proceeding as far as Bint Jubayl, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0715 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It headed north, proceeding as far as Tyre, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0715 hours over Kafr Killa, as far as Tyre and then circled over the South before leaving at 1125 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It headed north, proceeding as far as Sarafand, and then circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
4 November	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving on 5 November 2017 at 0110 hours over Rumaysh.
	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1900 hours over Naqurah.
5 November	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1905 hours over Rumaysh.
	1300	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. They circled between Shikka and the South before leaving at 1505 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 November	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, as well as Ba'abda, before leaving at 1900 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They proceeded north as far as western Tripoli and then headed south to a point west of Shikka. They left at 1115 hours over the sea west of Shikka, heading towards Turkey.
	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off west of Tripoli. They circled over the South and the North before leaving at 1150 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It headed north-east, proceeding as far as Nabatiyah, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0905 hours on 7 November over Alma al-Sha'b.
7 November	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Shuba. It headed north, proceeding as far as Jubb Jannin, and then circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1100 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It headed north, proceeding as far as Zahlah, and then circled over Zahlah, Dahr al-Baydar, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They proceeded north as far as western Tripoli and then circled over the sea opposite Tripoli and Shikka. They left at 1040 hours over the sea west of Tripoli, heading towards Turkey.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It headed north, proceeding as far Baalbek, and then circled over Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1215 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1110	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah and heading north-east. The aircraft then proceeded north as far as Shikka. They circled over the South and the North before leaving at 1145 hours over Aytarun.
	1205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It headed north, proceeding as far as Sarafand, and then circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, the Shuf, Ba'abda, Bisharri, Batrun and Jubayl before leaving at 1755 hours over Naqurah.
	1225	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It headed north, proceeding as far Baalbek, and then circled over Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1915 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It headed north, proceeding as far as Tyre, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0555 hours on 8 November over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1245 hours on 8 November over Rumaysh.
8 November	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Zahlah before leaving at 1530 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0745 hours on 9 November over Alma al-Sha'b.
9 November	1015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1420 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0640 hours on 10 November over Rumaysh.
10 November	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1225 hours over Yarun.
	0835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Zahlah, Matn and Ba'abda before leaving at 1130 hours over Kafr Killa.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0920	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2020 hours over Naqurah.
	0930	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1115 hours over Rumaysh.
	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2010 hours over Rumaysh.
	2015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0150 hours on 11 November over Rumaysh.
11 November	0145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It headed north, proceeding as far as Marj Uyun, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0820 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It headed north, proceeding as far as Tyre, and then circled over the South before leaving at 1340 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It headed north, proceeding as far as Juwayya, and then circled over the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Rumaysh.
	1955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0730 hours on 12 November over Rumaysh.
12 November	0725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Zahlah, Matn and Ba'abda before leaving at 1540 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1430	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They proceeded north as far as Irz and then headed west to western Shikka before turning south. The warplanes left at 1455 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1440	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2015 hours over Rumaysh.
	2010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0035 hours on 13 November over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 November	0035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1115 hours over Rumaysh.
	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0635 hours on 14 November over Rumaysh.
	1610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0710 hours on 14 November over Rumaysh.
14 November	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 1955 hours over Rumaysh.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1210 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2255 hours over Rumaysh.
	2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Hirmil, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 0630 hours on 15 November over Kafr Killa.
15 November	0055	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It headed north, proceeding as far as Nabatiyah, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0650 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It headed north, proceeding as far as Nabatiyah, and then circled over the South before leaving at 1320 hours over Naqurah.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It headed north, proceeding as far Hirmil, and then circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the North before leaving at 1515 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1450	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It headed north, proceeding as far as Nabatiyah, and then circled over the South, Riyaq and Zahlah before leaving at 2045 hours over Yarun.
	1755	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They headed north, proceeding as far as Beirut, and then circled between Shikka and the South before leaving at 2000 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It headed north, proceeding as far as Nabatiyah, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0320 hours on 16 November over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 November	0630	An Israel enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0715 hours over Naqurah.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Ba'abda and Matn before leaving at 1440 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	0940	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They left at 0955 hours over the sea opposite Tripoli, heading towards Turkey.
	1240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea opposite Naqurah. It circled over Ba'abda, Beirut and its suburbs, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 0545 hours on 17 November over Yarun.
17 November	0535	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0910 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0905	An Israel enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1530 hours over Rumaysh.
	1820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2040 hours over Rumaysh.
	1945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0900 hours on 18 November over Rumaysh.
18 November	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0120 hours on 19 November over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2320	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It headed north, proceeding as far as Nabatiyah, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0245 hours on 19 November over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
19 November	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They proceeded north as far as Tripoli and then circled over all regions of Lebanon. The warplanes left at 1040 hours over Rumaysh.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It headed north, proceeding as far as Jubb Jannin, and then circled over the Western Bekaa the South before leaving at 1605 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It headed north, proceeding as far as Hirmil, and circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0215 hours on 20 November over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It headed north, proceeding as far as Tyre, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0640 hours on 20 November over Rumaysh.
20 November	0550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0945 hours over Naqurah.
21 November	1905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They proceeded north as far as Marj Uyun before leaving at 1910 hours over Rumaysh.
	1935	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2050 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
22 November	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 1205 hours over Kafr Killa.
25 November	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1420 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyqa, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1135 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0700 hours on 26 November over Alma al-Sha'b.
26 November	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Rumaysh.
	1900	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over Shikka and the South before leaving at 2005 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
27 November	1300	An Israeli enemy agricultural aircraft violated Lebanese airspace opposite the town of Kafr Killa and then dropped a suspicious object over that town. It left at 1310 hours, heading towards occupied Palestinian territory.
	1645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It headed north, proceeding as far as Nabatiyah, and then circled over the South before leaving at 2340 hours over Rumaysh.
	2355	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It headed north, proceeding as far as Bint Jubayl, and then circled over the South before leaving at 0530 hours on 28 November over Rumaysh.
28 November	0520	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before disappearing from radar screens over Bint Jubayl at 0830 hours.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Wazzani. It circled over Wazzani before leaving at 1200 hours, heading towards occupied Palestinian territory.
	1440	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled between Jubayl and the South before leaving at 1515 hours over Naqurah.
	1650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 2115 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2135	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2235 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before disappearing from radar screens over Bint Jubayl at 0400 hours on 29 November.
29 November	1545	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1955 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1925	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Zahlah, Matn and Ba'abda before leaving at 1015 hours on 30 November over Rumaysh.
	2030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2215 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
30 November	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, the Western Bekaa, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1650 hours over Rumaysh.
	1200	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over the South before leaving at 1230 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0735 hours on 1 December 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.

United Nations A/72/694

General Assembly

Distr.: General
5 January 2018

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Agenda item 8
General debate

Letter dated 5 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I am writing to you with regard to the letter dated 21 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations (A/72/605).

The articles by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Edward Nalbandian, cited in the said letter constitute yet another attempt to depict the one-sided Armenian narrative on the tragic events of 1915 as an undisputed "fact".

It is therefore important to set the record straight by recalling that there is no court verdict endorsing the Armenian narrative on the tragic events of 1915 or any consensus among historians on this painful episode of history. This legal point of view has been confirmed by the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights in the cases of *Perinçek v. Switzerland* (2015) and *Mercan and others v. Switzerland* (2017).

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 8.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

18-00233 (E) 120118

Please recycle

United Nations A/72/695

General Assembly

Distr.: General
9 January 2018
English
Original: Russian

Seventy-second session
Agenda item 70 (a)
Elimination of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Letter dated 15 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a declaration on preventing and suppressing the destruction and desecration of monuments and sites commemorating the courage and heroism of those who died in the fight against Nazism and fascism during the Second World War, adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the following States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States: the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian Federation.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 70 (a).

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-00366 (E) 120118 160118

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 15 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration on preventing and suppressing the destruction and desecration of monuments and sites commemorating the courage and heroism of those who died in the fight against Nazism and fascism during the Second World War

We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, who have adopted this Declaration,

Guided by the annual resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, entitled "Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance",

Bearing in mind the general understanding of the importance of commemorating the courage and heroism of the peoples of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945,

Remembering the horrors of the Second World War that resulted from the criminal ideologies of Nazism,

Conscious of our responsibility to preserve historical memory and raise awareness, particularly among the younger generation, of the suffering of the victims of Nazism and fascism, and also with a view to the impartial assessment of history,

Noting with deep concern and alarm the increase in tension and confrontation around the world and the continued increase, in a number of States, of cases of intolerance, discrimination and extremist violence,

Strongly condemn any actions involving the destruction or desecration of monuments, symbols or sites commemorating the heroism of those who fought against Nazism and fascism during the Great Patriotic War of 1941–1945, and also the illegal exhumation or transfer of their remains,

Believe that detailed and honest study of the historical truth about the Second World War, which brought the world unprecedented suffering and devastation, contributes to reconciliation between peoples and nations,

Categorically reject the concerted efforts under way, which run counter to the judgment of the Nuremberg Tribunal, to falsify and rewrite history, to distort and revise the outcome of the Second World War, and to glorify Nazism and militant nationalism,

Share the pain and indignation felt by the citizens of our countries at the reports of the steps being taken at various levels to dismantle places of remembrance and memorials that commemorate erstwhile brothers in arms who demonstrated self-sacrifice and heroism in the fight against Nazism and fascism,

Believe that such efforts insult the memory of the millions of Soviet citizens who fought against the plague of fascism and inflict moral damage on their descendants,

Resolve to continue to take joint steps, based on strict compliance with international law, to establish a firm shield against neo-Nazism, extremism and xenophobia and to strengthen inter-ethnic and intercultural harmony,

Call upon Governments, non-governmental and international organizations, public institutions and the media to strengthen their efforts to disseminate objective information on the crimes of Nazism and the need for continued decisive measures to combat the growth of intolerance on racial, national, religious or other grounds.

United Nations A/72/696

General Assembly

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10 January 2018
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Original: Russian

Seventy-second session
Agenda item 17 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Letter dated 15 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a declaration by the Council of Heads of Government of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on the consolidation of efforts by the international community to counter international cartels effectively, adopted on 3 November 2017 in Tashkent (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 17 (a).

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-00427 (E) 120118 170118

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 15 December 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the Heads of Government of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States on the consolidation of efforts by the international community to counter international cartels effectively

We, the Heads of Government of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), in adopting this Declaration, note with concern the growing influence in today's world of international cartels, which use unscrupulous anticompetitive practices that pose a direct threat to the economic security of States, including CIS member States.

We declare our firm condemnation of cartel activity in all its forms and manifestations, including the monopolization of markets, the creation of high barriers to market entry for national companies, price fixing and the imposition of unfavourable conditions for consumers, and we stress that such activity, which is incompatible with international law, has a damaging effect on competition and inflicts substantial harm on State economies and the well-being of citizens.

We are convinced that joint efforts by CIS member States and the entire international community to develop and implement coordinated measures to combat the unscrupulous business practices of international cartels require multilateral cooperation between the relevant government authorities within the framework of existing international and regional structures and bilateral cooperation, with the possible involvement of authorized agencies of other interested States.

We believe that international cooperation to counter cartels must be supplemented by specific measures to conduct multilateral investigations of the activities of international cartels to the extent necessary and to prevent illegal actions by international cartels, which are detrimental to world trade and impede the development of national markets.

We are convinced that countering cartels requires the consolidation of efforts by the international community and effective cooperation within the framework of relevant mechanisms that are based on the norms and principles of international law, and we support the development of an appropriate international instrument on countering cartels.

Tashkent, 3 November 2017

United Nations A/72/697

General Assembly

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11 January 2018

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Seventy-second session
Agenda item 19 (a)
Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to convey to you information on the measures taken by the Government of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see annex).

I would appreciate your having the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Bakhtiyor **Ibragimov**

18-00529 (E) 150118 190118

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Annex to the letter dated 2 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Practical measures taken by the Government of Uzbekistan to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is continuing to extend its far-reaching social reforms, which are designed to further improve the well-being of its people and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Uzbekistan entered a new phase in its development in 2017. A special focus has been placed on addressing the challenges highlighted in the national development strategy for 2017–2021 by mobilizing every strength and resource available to the Government and society.

A vital part of that process has been the implementation of the measures outlined in the Government's declaration of 2017 as the year for dialogue with the people and promotion of human interests. As the President of Uzbekistan, Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, made clear in his address to both houses of parliament in December 2017, government agencies must make the principle that they serve the people a cornerstone of their work, rather than the other way around.

As part of the effort to put this principle into practice, a new system is being used to engage in open dialogue with the public and to address their grievances effectively. Public reception offices and a virtual reception office of the President of Uzbekistan form the foundation of this system and function as a unique democratic institution that handles petitions from citizens. The main objective of these changes is to promote the interests of the people.

Initial measures have been taken to implement effective economic reforms in response to current needs. Laws, decrees and regulations have been adopted and are being brought steadily into force, as are comprehensive well-designed programmes that take a new approach to organizing the national economy with a view to its further liberalization, improving its legal framework and modernizing and diversifying production. Within a short period of time, 161 major industrial facilities have been commissioned in Uzbekistan.

The measures taken in 2017 ensured sustainable economic growth at a rate of 5.5 per cent and export growth of 15 per cent. The trade surplus reached $854 million.

The national currency — the Uzbek sum — can now be freely exchanged. Since the liberalization of the currency market, the number of transactions to buy or sell foreign currency has grown by 1.5 times. At the same time, the Government's gold and currency reserves have grown by $1.1 billion.

In the past year, 12 free economic zones and 45 industrial zones began operating in Uzbekistan, fuelling growth in the nation's regions. Work is under way to establish 50 additional industrial zones in the near future.

Job creation, which is considered to be of crucial importance for Uzbekistan, is a top priority. In 2017, 336,000 new jobs were created from the establishment of new industrial enterprises, the development of small business and private enterprise, and the expansion of the services sector.

Social reform — another key national policy component — is being carried out with the implementation of approved programmes. The Government is building

affordable housing using updated designs and is offering subsidized mortgages. More than 3.5 million square metres of living space have been added with the construction of standardized multistorey housing in cities large and small. The volume of new residential construction has eclipsed that of previous years, reaching a level 20 times that of 2007, 3.5 times that of 2010, when the standardized housing construction programme began, and twice that of 2014.

Measures have been taken to mitigate the environmental situation in the Aral Sea region. The Ministry of Finance has established a fund for the development of the Aral Sea region, setting aside more than 200 billion sum or approximately $25 million. The funds have been used to improve water supply and the living conditions of the people living in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the Province of Khorezm.

A special effort was made in 2017 to build new and repair existing educational institutions. Twelve new general education schools were built, 320 were refurbished and 152 underwent capital repairs. In addition, 107 preschools were built or refurbished and 195 underwent capital repairs.

There are plans to build thousands of new kindergartens throughout the country in the coming three to four years and to step up the quality of the education and care they offer. In addition, in view of the importance and impact of early childhood education, Uzbekistan has established the Ministry of Early Education.

Special schools that focus on the exact sciences and use innovative and creative teaching methods have been established. There has also been a push to improve the system of higher education. In particular, a comprehensive programme for developing the system of higher education in 2017–2021 has been adopted.

With the reorganization of institutes and branch campuses, there are now a total of 81 institutions of higher education, 15 regional branch campuses and 7 international branch campuses.

Systemic and infrastructure improvements have been made to the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences and a number of its research institutes and centres have resumed their work. Elections to the Academy of Sciences were conducted for the first time in years. All these efforts have but one goal: to ensure that Uzbekistan can hold its own against global competition as regards scientific achievement, intellectual potential, a modern workforce and advanced technologies.

As part of an effort to achieve deeper reforms and the Sustainable Development Goals, 2018 has been declared the year for entrepreneurship, innovation and technology in Uzbekistan.

As a matter of priority, entrepreneurs will be provided with the fullest support, specifically by making it easier to import high technologies and the latest scientific breakthroughs and to integrate them into production processes. In addition, special measures are planned to create a broad range of opportunities for upgrading skills, training at leading international companies and organizations and engaging in mutually beneficial cooperation with them.

Uzbekistan is embarking on the path of innovative development that seeks to fundamentally improve every aspect of the nation's Government and society. To that end, the Ministry of Innovative Development was established in 2017 to address specific challenges. The Ministry will be the driving force behind the execution of key projects having to do with the national economy and with the life of Uzbek society more generally. Specifically, it will focus on developing scientific research activity and innovation by mobilizing the funding required, providing every kind of support

for the participation of talented young people in this process, and promoting creative ideas and proposals.

Uzbekistan has initiated a large-scale economic liberalization process. There are numerous challenges associated with strengthening the national economy before Uzbekistan can join the ranks of developed nations. There is a growing number of countries in the world today that are developing rapidly through the adoption of innovative development models and the export of cutting-edge ideas, know-how and smart technologies.

The Government is working hard to remove existing barriers to investment in the real economy and to encourage the implementation of completely new approaches to project development. To this end, as a first step, national development programmes have been adopted and a fund has been established to finance them.

Today, more than 51 per cent of the nation's population lives in rural areas. However, the share of agricultural production in the country's gross domestic product remains under 17 per cent, of which less than 10 per cent is processed. It has been proposed, therefore, that a comprehensive agricultural reform programme that focuses on ensuring food security is needed.

Concerted action has also been taken to protect human health. With a view to steadily improving health services, the use of smart medicine and centralized health records will be adapted to local needs and adopted, giving patients in the regions easy access to timely high-quality care and making early detection and remote prevention of diseases possible.

On the whole, the consistent implementation of reforms in Uzbekistan should assist in the achievement of the Goals outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, improve public welfare and address pressing social and economic challenges facing the country.

United Nations A/72/698

General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 January 2018
English
Original: Spanish

Seventy-second session
Agenda item 46
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 3 January 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the official press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of Argentina on the occasion of the 185th anniversary of the usurpation of the Malvinas Islands by the United Kingdom, marked on 3 January (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 46, concerning the question of the Malvinas Islands.

(*Signed*) Gabriela **Martinic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-00594 (E) 180118 180118

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Annex to the letter dated 3 January 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press release

Question of the Malvinas Islands: Argentina reaffirms its legitimate rights of sovereignty

On 3 January 1833, the Malvinas Islands, which are an integral part of the Argentine national territory, were illegally occupied by military forces of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Argentine Republic, as the legitimate heir to the archipelagos and maritime areas of the South Atlantic which had belonged to Spain, expressed, through government acts, its firm desire to recover its effective sovereignty over them.

The permanent and unrenounceable objective of recovering the full exercise of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, in accordance with the principles of international law, while respecting the way of life of the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands, is enshrined in the first transitional provision of the national Constitution. This objective is a State policy and reflects the collective desire of the entire Argentine people.

The United Nations recognizes the colonial situation of the Malvinas Islands (see General Assembly resolution 2065(XX) of 1965), as well as the existence of a dispute concerning sovereignty that must be resolved through bilateral negotiations between the two States involved, taking into account the interests of the inhabitants of the islands.

The Argentine Republic continues to receive support for its rights from the States parties and associated States of the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR) and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC). Other multilateral and regional forums, such as the Organization of American States (OAS), the Group of 77 and China, the South American and Arab Countries Summit, the Africa-South America Summit and the Ibero-American Summit, are also calling for a resumption of negotiations.

On this day, the Argentine people and Government reaffirm once again the imprescriptible and inalienable sovereignty rights of the Argentine Republic over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas.

Buenos Aires, 3 January 2018

United Nations A/72/699

General Assembly

Distr.: General
17 January 2018
English
Original: Russian

Seventy-second session
Agenda item 70 (a)
Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance: elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Letter dated 5 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of a declaration by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in connection with the adoption of the Status of Second World War Participants Act by the Seimas of the Republic of Latvia.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 70 (a).

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-00767 (E) 190118 260118

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Annex to the letter dated 5 January 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Decision of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the Declaration by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in connection with the adoption of the Status of Second World War Participants Act by the Seimas of the Republic of Latvia

The Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation hereby decides:

1. To adopt the Declaration by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in connection with the adoption of the Status of Second World War Participants Act by the Seimas of the Republic of Latvia;

2. To transmit this Declaration to the President of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the United Nations, the parliaments of States members of the European Union, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Inter-Parliamentary Union;

3. This decision shall enter into force on the day of its adoption.

V.I. **Matvienko**

Chair of the Federation Council
of the Federal Assembly
of the Russian Federation

Moscow
26 December 2017

Declaration by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in connection with the adoption of the Status of Second World War Participants Act by the Seimas of the Republic of Latvia

The Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation is deeply concerned by the adoption of the Status of Second World War Participants Act by the Seimas of the Republic of Latvia, in which the status of Second World War Participants is granted not only to veterans of the Soviet army and anti-Hitler coalition countries, but also to those who fought on the side of Nazi Germany.

It is appalling that this deeply sacrilegious Act was adopted immediately after an absolute majority of States, on 19 December 2017, had supported the United Nations General Assembly resolution entitled "Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance".

The members of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation are convinced that the policy of the Latvian authorities, which is geared towards the de facto rehabilitation of Nazis and their accomplices and legislative recognition for their own version of the events of the Second World War, deserves the strongest condemnation from the international community.

There is no political, legal or moral justification for granting Nazi criminals and their accomplices equal rights to those who heroically resisted them throughout the bloodiest war in all human history and gave their lives liberating Europe from the plague of fascism. Some 150,000 Soviet soldiers died fighting for the liberation of Latvia. The Act of the Republic of Latvia therefore shows blatant disrespect to the heroes who rid the world of Nazism.

The Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation supports the Declaration by the Council of the Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States on the inadmissibility of justifying Nazism and desecrating the memory of soldiers of the anti-Hitler coalition, dated 13 October 2017, which states that any activity designed to justify the Nazi regime, its accomplices and related organizations is an affront to the memory of the millions of victims of the Second World War.

The members of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation believe that, in the interests of truth and justice, the States members of the European Union should strongly protest against such legal arbitrariness in modern Europe, where collaboration during the Second World War is strongly condemned by genuinely democratic States and societies.

The Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation calls on the parliaments of States members of the European Union, and all States that supported the United Nations General Assembly resolution entitled "Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance", to decisively condemn the Status of Second World War Participants Act adopted by the Seimas of the Republic of Latvia as a challenge to the entire international community and to the historical memory of the peoples who vanquished Nazism. Collaboration today deserves the same condemnation as collaboration in the past.

United Nations A/72/700

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 January 2018

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Agenda item 11
Sport for development and peace: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

Solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 26 January 2018 in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce

The President of the General Assembly has the honour to make the following solemn appeal in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce:

"The ancient Greek tradition of the *ekecheira*, or 'Olympic Truce', born in the eighth century B.C., serves as a hallowed principle of the Olympic Games. In 1992, the International Olympic Committee renewed this tradition by calling upon all nations to observe the Truce.

"Through its resolution 48/11 of 25 October 1993, the General Assembly urged Member States to observe the Olympic Truce from the seventh day before the opening to the seventh day following the closing of each Olympic Games. This appeal was renewed in the Millennium Declaration.

"In the 2005 World Summit Outcome, our leaders emphasized that 'sports can foster peace and development' and encouraged the General Assembly to foster a dialogue and agreed proposals for a plan of action on sport and development.

"On 3 November 2005, the General Assembly held a plenary debate on the agenda item entitled 'Sport for peace and development' and also adopted, with universal support, resolution 60/8, entitled 'Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal', deciding to consider this item every two years in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games.

"The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development acknowledges sport as an important enabler of sustainable development, recognizing the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions that it makes to the Sustainable Development Goals, including the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities, as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.

"To this end, on 13 November 2017, the General Assembly adopted resolution 72/6. In that resolution, the Assembly urged Member States to observe the Olympic Truce individually and collectively, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations, throughout the period from the seventh day before the start of the XXIII

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Winter Olympic Games until the seventh day following the end of the XII Paralympic Winter Games, to be held in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea.

"The Olympic movement aspires to contribute to a peaceful future for all humankind through the educational value of sport, in particular youth. The Games will bring together athletes from all parts of the world in the greatest of international sports events as a means to promote peace, mutual understanding and goodwill among nations and peoples — goals that are also part of the founding values of the United Nations.

"As an expression of these common objectives, the International Olympic Committee has decided to fly the United Nations flag at Olympic Park. The United Nations system and the International Olympic Committee have strengthened their mutual cooperation and support through joint endeavours in such fields as human development, poverty alleviation, humanitarian assistance, health promotion, HIV and AIDS prevention, child and youth education, gender equality, peacebuilding and sustainable development.

"I welcome the leadership of Olympic and Paralympic athletes in promoting peace and human understanding through sport and the Olympic ideal, and the commitment made by various States Members of the United Nations to developing national and international programmes that promote peace and conflict resolution and the Olympic and Paralympic values through sport and through culture, education and sustainable development.

"As President of the General Assembly at its seventy-second session, I solemnly appeal to all Member States to demonstrate their commitment to the Olympic Truce for the 2018 Pyeongchang Olympic and Paralympic Games and to undertake concrete actions at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace and harmony based on the spirit of the Truce. Referring to the original tradition of the Olympic Truce practised in ancient times, as described in resolution 72/6, I also call upon all warring parties of current armed conflicts around the world to boldly agree to true mutual ceasefires for the duration of the Olympic Truce, thus providing an opportunity to settle disputes peacefully."